

G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

Public Auction.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auctionon
SATURDAY,
the 4th. January 1919.Commencing at 11 a.m.
at the Bonded Warehouse of the
Orient Tobacco Factory (Yaumatei)
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
90 Bales Java Tobacco.Terms:—Cash on delivery
For inspection order
Apply to:—GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, December 31, 1918.on
TUESDAY, the 7th January, 1919.commencing at 3 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
1 MARINE MOTOR 28 H.P. with
Shaft and Propeller.1 MOTOR BOAT HULL
Length 38' 0"
Beam 8' 9"On view: Now.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN ROBERTSON has
this day been admitted a partner
in our firm.W. A. HANNIBAL & CO.,
HONGKONG AND CANTON,
January 1, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of
JOSEPH RADIE BINGHAM
in the firm of Lowe, Bingham & Mat-
thews, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore
and London, ceases from date hereof.The practice will continue to be
carried on with the name and style
unchanged.A. R. LOWE,
F. N. MATTHEWS,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
E. M. ROSS.

December 31, 1918.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING
AND PRAYER.**SUNDAY, January 5.**An United Service will be held in the
THEATRE ROYAL,
at 8 P.M.

Open to All.

The Chair will be taken by

COMMODORE GURNER, R.N.

The Speakers will be

THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA,

Hongkong, and the

REV. J. KIRK MACONACHIE.

DO YOU WANT

A VOTE?

REMEMBER

the
CONSTITUTIONAL
REFORM MEETING.

CITY HALL

THURSDAY,

9TH JANUARY, 1919.

AT 6 P.M.

HONGKONG STOCK
EXCHANGE.THE Committee has decided that the
following shall be the settlement
days for the year 1919:—

TUESDAY, 28th January

THURSDAY, 29th February

FRIDAY, 28th March

MONDAY, 28th April

THURSDAY, 29th May

FRIDAY, 27th June

TUESDAY, 26th July

FRIDAY, 29th August

MONDAY, 28th September

TUESDAY, 29th October

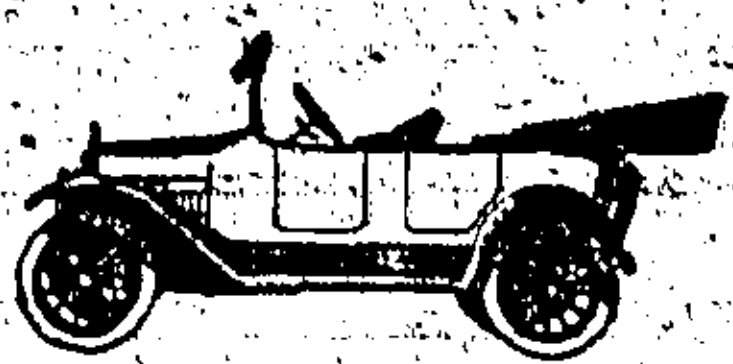
FRIDAY, 28th November

MONDAY, 28th December

By order of the Committee,
EDWARD M. RAYMOND,
Secretary.Hongkong Stock Exchange,
Hongkong, Dec. 27, 1918.

INTIMATIONS

METEOR GARAGE

Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.Phone 2500.
65 Des Vœux Road
Central.KODAKS
& FILMSPlates & Papers.
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CHEESE!

CHEESE!!!

CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is
healthful food.

American Cheese. Cottage Cheese.

French "Picnic"

Cottager "Potted"

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40 per cent.

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ON

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P.O. Box 620, Hongkong.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

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SILK MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION AGENTS.

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NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:—

CANTON,

YOKOHAMA,

BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: Prince's Buildings,
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JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

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ORDER

**CHERRY & CO.**

PRINCE STREET

Opposite Hongkong Hotel

Telephone No. 491

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

THE



"GARRICK"

LAMBERT & BUTLER'S
GARRICK
CIGARETTESARE MADE FROM THE HIGHEST COST
AND MOST DELICATELY FLAVOURED
TOBACCO
GROWN IN VIRGINIA.SOLD IN AIR-TIGHT TINS OF 50 CIGARETTES
AND OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

THE AMERICAN WAY.

An officer of the U.S. Army Intelligence
Bureau testifying before the Senate Pro-
secuting Committee said
that German Lutheran pastors had been
instructed to preach pro-German sermons
before the United States entered the war,
and some of the pastors who joined the
army later, and continued preaching
favourably to Germany are now in the
American penitentiary.MONUMENT TO CHINESE
GENERAL.General Huang Hsing, one of the
heroes of the abortive "second revolu-
tion" of 1913 in China, who fled with
Dr. Sun Yat-sen to America via Japan,
and who died no very long time after,
had many friends in Japan—so many, in-
deed, that there were Chinese who ac-
cused him of working for Japanese in-
terests against those of his own country.
So that as it may, Viscount Kato and
other prominent men, 35 in all, met
together and decided to raise a monu-
ment in his memory in the compound of
the Sojiri temple at Kanagawa.

FOR DOG LOVERS.

How fast can a dog run? Eskimo dogs
can travel 45 miles in five hours, accord-
ing to an authority, who relates that he
once drove his dog team seven miles in
half an hour. Ordinary domestic dogs,
at full speed, run at the rate of from 30
to 40 feet a second; setters and pointers,
about 18 to 21 feet a second; and greyhounds
can maintain this speed for
two, or even three, hours. For hounds
are very fast, and in a recent trial one
of them beat a thorough-bred horse,
covering four miles in 15 minutes. Grey-
hounds can run at the rate of 50 to 75
feet a second. Horses cannot exceed 60
feet a second.

THE PIGEON'S MESSAGE.

During a recent push a brigadier
general thought it would be a good plan
if one man in every section carried a
homing pigeon. He ordered each bearer
to release the bird at the proper time with
a message saying how far the unit had
advanced. This, he thought, would im-
prove the lines of communication. Two
hours after zero a pigeon arrived at head-
quarters. The general was very pleased
as he seized hold of the bird. "Now we
have some news direct from the fore-
front of the push," he exclaimed. He
opened the cylinder of thin paper attached
to the bird's leg and read the message.
"I am fed up with carrying this bird,"
it ran. "I don't care to go any more."
The remainder of the general's message
was lost.

STRUCK OFF.

At a special meeting held on Decem-
ber 20 at the Flying Club it was un-
animously decided to strike off the list
of club members the names of 11 Ger-
mans who have hitherto been non-
resident members of the Club. Among
the Germans struck off the list were
Helen Cordes, Egeberg and Rothkegel,
of Peking, and Herr O. Delio and E.
Lueders of Tientsin. The Flying Club
now has 10 German members, either
resident or non-resident.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

With effect from 1st December, 1918,
the grade pay of officers of the Indian
Medical Service in Military employment,
with the exception of those holding ad-
pointments carrying staff pay or consoli-
dated pay or those for whom special rates
of pay have been authorised, will be as
follows: Lieutenant-Colonel especially
selected for increased pay Rs. 1,250;
Major Rs. 750; Captain after 10 years
total service Rs. 700; Captain after seven
years total service Rs. 650; Captain after
five years service Rs. 600; Captain Rs.
550. Lieutenant Rs. 450. Separate or-
ders will be issued in regard to the
emoluments of temporary officers of the
Indian Medical Service under the scheme.

COST OF RECRUITING.

A return, issued by the Defence
Authorities of Australia shows that the
cost of the recruiting of the 60,230 men
who enlisted in the various States from
January 9, 1917, to September 30 last
was £4 1s. per head as follows:—

JACK'S HUMOUR.

The late Miss Agnes Weston—she was
created Dame a few months ago—told
the writer this amusing story. "A well-
meaning lady helper at the Sailors' Rest
once handed tracts to the men while they
were at a meal. Miss Weston remon-
strated at the inopportune act, and sug-
gested the lady should choose another
method. She placed a pile of tracts on
the buffet counter with a card. "Please
take one," she said. A sailor, with a sense
of humour, transferred the card to a dial
of jam tarts. Soon the push to the buffet
began, and the dial was cleared; to the
amazement of the lady servers behind
the bar!

MANILA NEEDS MORE PIERS.

Manila needs more piers not only to
obviate the present congestion of traffic,
but also to prepare for a greatly increased
after-the-war trade, according to com-
mercial experts. Present tendencies rough-
out the islands indicate that the next
decade will witness a wonderful develop-
ment in all lines, especially in agricul-
ture, mining, lumbering, and general
commerce. Trade with the United
States alone is now considerably above
\$150,000,000 a year, and with the favour-
able banking arrangements made with
China, and the rapid development of that
country's stupendous resources, it is
thought that trade in that direction will
become a potential factor in Philip-
pine commercial life. Agitators for the
immediate construction of more piers
point to the fact that America is now
towing out thousands of tons of ship-
ping that will be available for trade pur-
poses after the war is over, and that
Philippines ought also to be preparing
to handle the increased shipping that will
come to her shores. It is pointed out
that shipping will go to the ports best
equipped to handle it.

300,000 NEW HOUSES.

After being called stingy and a starvel-
ling, Mr. Hayes Fisher's Housing Bill,
which he described as a small instalment
of what is to come, was read a second
time in Parliament.It encourages county councils to build
houses for their own workpeople, and it
is intended to stimulate borough, urban,
and rural councils on the same lines.
When the Local Government Board are
satisfied that houses should be provided
for the working classes in a locality, and
that the local authority has not taken
proper steps, the county council may be
authorised to supply the houses. For
seven years after the war the Treasury
would meet 75 per cent. of the deficit,
the remainder falling on the rates.Mr. Jowett, for the Labour Party, com-
plained that tenants have to pay pre-
miums to get houses. A million more are
needed.Sir William Collins said it cost London
two millions to obliterate 55 acres of
slums. Mr. Runciman thought the Gov-
ernment should have brought in their
large scheme at once, and avoid the
expensive borrowing which must follow
the war. "The danger of the present
scheme," declared Colonel Wedgwood,
"is that county councils will become hot-
beds of jobbery."
Mr. Fisher replied that it would not be
possible to build more than 300,000 houses
in the first year after the war.

NOTICES.

G. F. CONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agent: ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
SS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
ELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

MARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES

VERMOELLE

AND ALL KINDS OF SUGAR STUFFS.

Our Paster bears the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Es-
tablishment containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains
more than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the West.
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MANICURE SETS

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AND

GRILL ROOM

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15 Minutes from Landing

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European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water
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J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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KOWLOON.

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms Moderate. Special
families on application to
Telephone K. J. Telegraphic Address: "PALACE".
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

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ICE CREAM

PARLOUR.

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Broad, and China.We use the highest grade of materials
in their manufacture.

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BALSAM OF ANISEED
Gives immediate relief in all cases of
COUGH.
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Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

DOWN QUILTS.
BLANKETS.

New Stocks of these Goods have just arrived.

CARPETS.

RUGS.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1919.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

It is not necessary to find a chronic grumbler in order to find someone willing to say that the arrangements for giving the soldiers the franchise were badly bungled. It is to be hoped that the thing was not done purposely. The force of sending voting cards to soldiers in Hongkong was gone through. If any of these were used, other than as a text for scathing comment, the votes stand a chance of going in time for the next election which, according to prophets whose wishes may have inspired them, cannot be far off. The comments written across their papers by many of the boys in France had a pathetic side to them. "Send us home first, then ask us to vote" was the purport of many. "It is not hard to imagine the poor fellows' feelings. News was reaching them of rejoicing at home. Their own desperate job, except for some 'mopping up' and police work, was done and well done. They had earned a rest. They had deserved Blighty. They had won the vote. Yet held back by military requirements as they were, it was a barren thing. They didn't know how to vote, because they were not posted as to the candidates and conditions. What a farce!

Yet it cannot fairly be urged that excuse could be found in the newness of the thing. It seems queer now to realize that soldiers had never before been considered fit to vote. That the men who alone made it possible for the Mother of Parliaments to carry on, instead of yielding to some beastly Reichstag or other, should not have a say, and a first and chief say, in the choice of the men who should represent them and their families, would to-day seem a monstrous proposition. The principle is granted. The soldier has his vote, but it was of little use to him this time for the reason stated. Those who made the arrangements might have learned how to do it from Australia, if they had cared to learn

from anybody at all. Australian soldiers voted in the referendum on conscription, and their votes were arranged for to be in time to count in the result. As perhaps the most truly democratic country in the world, not excluding America, Australia had experience and knowledge to impart which apparently was not considered worth asking for by the numskulls at home who were responsible for this insult to our troops.

It may as well be realized at once, and Mr. Lloyd George is hardly likely to deny it, that a really and truly representative soldier vote would have put a very different complexion on the election results. The arm-chair patriot at home is a much more emotional creature than the less noisy patriot.

Who's been, my lads, who's been, my lads, and who—whatever Lord Robert Cecil and Colonel Hawhaw may think of his political wisdom—has very clear ideas as to what needs to be done at the back now that the work at the front is over. A small wage that the next election, with the fighters all home to take part in it, will swing more to Labour than, this one did, will not seriously endanger anybody's pocket.

Whatever Party, the fair-minded reader may most sympathize with, he must admit that there is every indication in the telegrams that the old political game is not done, that the old tricks are still used, and that there is still the same risk of a result which means nothing. Like war and a bet, an election contested on the old, stupid lines proves nothing. It is almost a temptation to urge that in future elections speeches, and posters, and cartoons, and Party newspaper articles, should be "tabu." The "Manchester Guardian" is nowadays the most sober and trustworthy paper in the United Kingdom, and when it accuses Lloyd George of exploiting a strong popular feeling, the intelligent reader is persuaded that he knows exactly what happened. It is comforting to read that the same journal believes the Premier to be better than his campaign tricks, and that he will use his opportunity well. So long as he does not get swalled head, and becomes inflated with applause, there is hope, for he was

certainly at his best when his present admirers hated him. He can prevent the great class schism which so many of us dread. Once that starts, there can be little doubt of how things will go. There may be no Bolshevik violence as in Russia and in Germany; but it is certain that with Labour, in the ascendancy, as it must be if Liberalism fails, the wildest excesses of Australia will be capped. Men interested in commerce and finance know what that means.

Meanwhile, it is almost certain that the Coalition Government will see the necessity, if only on political grounds, of a more generous treatment of the Services. Before the soldier's franchise comes to be exercised a second time, a more liberal scale of pensions, pay, and treatment may have largely disarmed him, for that is human nature in any or all classes. If not, the next soldier vote is likely to bring down the Coalition from its high estate. It has gone up like a rocket. It rests with itself whether it is or is not to come down like the stick.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

China is said to be still at war with Tibet.

Three million dollars worth of silver bullion has been shipped to Calcutta.

Singapore has formed a local branch of the National Association of Discharged Combatants.

Mr. H. A. Byron of British North Borneo came to Hongkong on the "Rajah of Sarawak" to meet his wife.

The U.S. Department of Labour has announced that a permit for the importation of Mexican and West Indies Labour will be granted.

The latest political jest, duly described as of Gallic origin: "God was content with ten commandments; President Wilson must have fourteen."

The Post and Telegraph Department has issued Red Cross stamps in commemoration of the Sum Expeditionary Force leaving for the front in Europe.

Canton shipments on Monday and Tuesday include 233 packages of cassia, 11% of macking, 320 of wolfram ore, and 350 of duck feathers. These last are for London.

To-day's report of communicable diseases shows that during the last three days there were two cases of enteric fever, one of scarlet fever, and one of paratyphoid. The last was a Portuguese case, and fatal.

Singapore Harbour Board reports that for the first half of 1918, whilst the net revenue increased half a million, over the previous half year and over the average of the preceding five years, the tonnage dealt with was the lowest for many years.

Traffic in D'Almeida Street and Queen's Road was blocked yesterday afternoon by an unusually long procession, the occasion being a Chinese funeral. There were many grotesque features in the procession. Numerous mourners, scores of richshaws, and nearly thirty public chairs formed part of it.

Dr. Wu Lien-chi, the well-known chief of the Manchurian Plague Service, arrived in Shanghai a few days ago to arrange preparations for the burning of the Indian opium stocks, which calls for a furnace of special construction.

Captain S. Ashton Cotton, of the Chinese Labour Corps, has returned to Peking, and rejoined the Directorate-General of Posts. He was granted the Honorary rank of Captain on relinquishing his Commission.

A statue to the Buddha (the Buddhist goddess of mercy) of pure gold, measuring about 10 inches in height, has been unearthed at a 'Amidgamine, east of Kyoto, in land owned by the 'Wet Hongwanji,' says the "Japan Chronicle." It is believed to be about 40 years old.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, first provisional president of China, in company with his friend, Mr. Sun Heng-yi, former Minister of the Interior, has issued pamphlets attacking the central government for the appointment of Mr. Lu Tsung-shan, foreign minister, as China's chief delegate to European Peace Conference without the approval of the old parliament which is sitting at Canton.

We regret to learn from the "Shanghai Mercury" that Mr. Duncan Macdonald, chief engineer of the "Tungchow," a popular figure at Coast ports, was the victim of a serious accident just before Xmas. He had just stepped off a tram car when he was run into and knocked down by a motor car. Fortunately, Dr. Jackson was passing at the time, and he conveyed Mr. Macdonald to hospital in his car. There it was found that his injuries included several broken ribs, and it is thought that he will be unable to leave his bed for some time. He is, however, progressing as favourably as could be expected.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

Fixed at Last.

At the eleventh hour, perilously near the twelfth, the long-standing grievance under which service men in Hongkong have been labouring for a long time now, has, ostensibly as a New Year Gift, been redressed. This has been effected by the Treasury, or other responsible department, realising that the existing rate is much too high at which to pay the service men, and it has now been changed from January 1, 1919, so that up to £300 per annum is to be paid at 2% to the dollar, and emoluments in excess of that amount will be paid, 30 per cent, at 3%, and the balance at the current rate of exchange.

Exchange first began its steady climb on October 1915, when at 2/11 it was considered high by the soldiers and sailors, after having 1915 as an average of about 1/9; but they said little then but when the dollar continued to soar, 2/4 in January 1917, 2/6 in August 1917, 3/- in April 1918, rising to a maximum of 3/6, the men began to realise that it was time to say something. The Press received and published many communications from service men on the subject, devoted articles to it, and the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and other gentlemen personally gave much time and effort to obtain redress. The China Association and the Chamber of Commerce strove hard as well, sending many telegrams to the War and Colonial Offices, to the Headquarters of the China Association in London, and the London Chamber of Commerce, who pressed it with all the power at their command. At last their efforts began to bear fruit for in November 1917, a concession was made so that 75% of pay was given at 2% to the dollar, but this concession was hedged about with so many conditions that it did not bear all the advantages it suggested.

Quite recently, at the dinners given by local gentlemen to Sailors' and Soldiers' in the Royal Naval Theatre, Mr. Holyoak referred to this subject, and said he hoped that the time was near when the naval and military would receive fair treatment in the matter. And now, just when all those who have suffered so severely in the past are on the eve of departure from the Colony, due to the work of Demobilization, this redress comes. Why? Can it be that the powers that have done it out of a sheer sense of justice? If so why has this redress only been given effect to from the 1st of the present year. One does not like to be unfair but it looks very much like political expediency. Here we have officers and men for two years labouring under this injustice, admitted by all to be an undoubted injustice, and just as they are about to be demobilized the grievance is remedied. Are the responsible persons in the Government looking forward to all those who have been so treated making an early return to civil life, with all the rights and privileges that a civilian possesses? Perhaps they think that our returned soldiers may want to know why this grievance was not remedied in time to benefit those who suffered financial loss. It certainly looks very much like it.

However, the Government having now admitted that the grievance called for redress, it is hoped that that friend of the sailor and soldier, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and his friends who have supported him, will now call upon the Government to make the concession retrospective from 1st January 1918. It is due to the men that this should be done.

MR. HOLYOAK INTERVIEWED.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak this morning when seen by a "China Mail" representative expressed his satisfaction that the position of the Service men was thus relieved. He said that for the past eighteen months both the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce and the unofficial members of the Legislative Council had done their utmost to get the Service dollar fixed. Repeated telegrams and letters had been sent to the China Association, the London Chamber of Commerce, and the Secretary for the Colonies, but it seemed as if they did not realise in England what the situation in Hongkong was. Mr. Holyoak said he would like to say how well the Hongkong Government had worked for the Service men. Not only the Chamber of Commerce and the unofficial members but also the Government had worked hard so that the local service conditions, so far as the dollar was concerned, might be improved. This was, he said, a thing which was sometimes forgotten and people thought that the Government had been backward in the matter. This was not the case. The news was extremely gratifying; it had been his intention had nothing been done to have pressed home the matter at the Legislative Council with greater force than ever before.

The Canton Directorate of Municipal Affairs is discussing the scheme of building a tramway extending from the Wing Hon Maio, to as far as the Saichuen Station of the Canton-Hankow Railway line. This gigantic undertaking may be given to some merchants and not be managed by the Government.

The Canton Students Union, an organization of the students of the leading schools of this city, held a formal New Year celebration meeting at the auditorium of the High Normal School on New Year Day, more than eight hundred boys and girls being present. At Moon Chi, a student of Pui Ying, presided.

SIR BOSHAN WEI YUK.

NEW YEAR HONOUR FOR HONGKONG.

His Excellency the Officer Administrator of the Government informs us that he has received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies intimating that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knight Bachelor on Mr. Wei A. Yuk, C.M.C.

Sir Boshan Wei Yuk, as he will now be known, was born in Hongkong in the year 1849. His father, the late Mr. Wei Kwong, was formerly comptroller to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India in Hongkong. After being for some time at the Government Central School (now Queen's College), he proceeded to England in 1867 and, after being a year at the Leicester Stonegrave School, he went to Scotland in 1868, and studied for four years at the well-known Dollar Academy.

Sir Boshan Wei Yuk was one of the first Chinese to go abroad for a Western Education, and on his return to the East in 1872 he entered the service of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India (now the Mercantile Bank of India, Australia and China). On the death of his father in 1879, he took up the position of comptroller, and father and son have now served the Bank since it was just opened fifty-three years ago.

In the year 1883 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and in 1896 became an unofficial member of the Legislative Council. He was re-appointed for a further term of six years in 1902, and again in 1908, and only retired at the end of 1917 after twenty-one years' service. He has served for many years on the Committees of various public bodies in the Colony. He was associated with the official proclamation of the Accession of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of King George V. He was a member of the Hongkong Jubilee Committee in 1894; of the Retrenchment Committee in 1894; the Queen's Statue Committee, and the Insanitary Properties Commission, in 1896 the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Committee, and the Indian Famine Relief Committee, in 1897; and the Typhoon Relief Fund Committee in 1901.

Sir Boshan Wei Yuk was chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital during the years 1881-83, and 1888-90, and has been a permanent member of the Committee of the Po Lung Kuis for the protection of the interests of women and children (of which he was one of the founders) since 1893, and a permanent member of the Hongkong District Watchmen's Committee (which was founded at his suggestion) since 1898. He has also served on all the Commissions appointed by the Government, since the commencement of his public career, to enquire into matters affecting the Chinese.

As a conscientious worker on behalf of the Chinese community of Hongkong, where he has been resident for 45 years, and, as one who has done much to produce the present good relations existing between the Government and the Chinese, Sir Boshan's name deserves to be specially remembered. On many occasions he has been of valuable service to the authorities, and his counsel has been largely instrumental, notably when riots and strikes have occurred during the past quarter of a century, in settling matters before they assumed the serious proportions which they threatened to assume in several instances. For his work in connection with the plague epidemic of 1894, the general public presented him with a gold medal and a letter of thanks.

About 25 years ago the new Knight advised the construction of a railway from Kowloon to Canton and thence to Peking. He spent large sums of money in furtherance of the scheme, which failed at that time, owing to the obstacles placed in the way by Chinese officials, who strenuously opposed the introduction of any new foreign ideas from the West. It is not generally known that the new Knight was instrumental in establishing peace and good order at Canton during the revolution of 1911. In recognition of his services in that connection the late President Yuan Shih-kai bestowed on him the Third Class Order of "Chao Ho." The next year, after the second revolution, he was offered, by President Yuan, the Civil Governorship of the Kwangtung Province, but declined it.

In 1908 Sir Boshan Wei Yuk was created a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. Recently he was honoured by King George V. of Sweden with the Swedish Order of Wasa (First Class). The knighthood which he has now received at the hands of H. M. King George will be a source of pleasure, not only to the Chinese community, by whom he is deservedly honoured and respected, but also by his numerous friends among the other communities, to whom Sir Boshan has endeared himself by his geniality and his ever-ready sympathy with all those in need of help or advice.

A passenger junk "Chong Kee," while on her way to Watchow last week, was attacked by a gang of pirates near Shays of the Tungtung District. The pirates boarded the junk and took away all valuables.

The Euro-American Returned Students held their seventh annual dinner on the roof garden of the Sincere Company at Canton on New Year's Eve. There were all told about ninety present, of who thirty or more were ladies. The students invited as guests of honour, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Mr. Wu Ching-lien, the speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Hsu Chien, the Minister of Justice.

RUSSIAN ARTISTS IN HONGKONG.

FORTHCOMING CONCERT.

The music loving section of the Community have a programme prepared at the concert to be given on the 8th inst. by Mme. Zaleska and M. Korloff, which should satisfy all of them. Mme. Zaleska will play on that evening some of Chopin's greatest and most difficult work. Included in these is the Sonata B-minor which is characterized as the composer's most famous production. It is intended to portray the whole of a man's life and experience. A special number, one in which Mme. Zaleska will be able to bring out all her power as an artist, is the Polonaise A-flat, which depicts the resurrection of Poland. Mme. Zaleska has come with high recommendations and at the recent concert at King's College it is considered that she justified these. She has been doing concert work since she was 18.

She graduated at the Warsaw Conservatoire and has appeared in the largest cities of Europe. M. Korloff during the past four years of war has had many and varied experiences. He was singing in Constantinople when Turkey went to war and going from there to Greece saw a British transport torpedoed at sea. He then returned to Russia and took a commission in the Artillery, entering the Military School of Vladivostok. Though keen to fight he found his training hard inasmuch as he was not allowed to sing during his training. Afterwards he was permitted to sing at charity concerts in Siberia. Then came the revolution in Russia and by the Bolsheviks he was reduced to the ranks for his pro-Ally sympathies. He was again forbidden to sing, all his money was taken and he received only seven roubles a month, the pay of a Russian soldier. He eventually left the Army and for the past six months has been giving concerts in Japan with Mme. Zaleska. They gave over 80 concerts, some in small Japanese towns where the people had never before heard a concert.

Assisting them at the forthcoming concert is a local musician, Professor D. Krasnaya, who will be associated with Mme. Zaleska in a duet for two pianos. To those who intend to be present early booking is advised.

SHAMEEN NOTES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

MASONIC.

January 2.
The installation of the Worshipful Master elect, Bro. C. A. Peat of the Star of Southern China Lodge, No. 2013, E.C., will take place on Saturday next. The Right Worshipful District Grand Master of Hongkong and South China, has signified his intention of visiting Shameen to perform the Installation Ceremony and will be accompanied by a number of the District Grand Lodge Officers. A banquet will subsequently be held at the Victoria Hotel.

AN ALLEGATOR.

An allegator about four feet long, was captured by some sampan people in the River near the British Bridge, and was purchased by Mr. A. Nielsen, of the Harbour Master's Department, who proposes to have it stuffed and placed in the Customs Club. Honam. The Chinese were very excited, and declare that it denotes a year of great prosperity and happiness to the Foreigners and Chinese alike. An old Shameen resident informs me that many years ago allegators were quite plentiful in the North river and often found their way to Canton.

The Canton National Assembly have at last selected ten delegates to represent Kwangtung at the Peace Conference at Nanjing. They will leave for Shanghai in a few days and include Tang Shao-yi, Sun Yat-sen and Tsien Chun-shan.

TO-MORROW'S FOOTBALL.

There was to have been a long programme of matches to-morrow, but the Royal Navy and R.G.A. match is postponed, and so is the St. Joseph's College and South China Reserves game. The Staff and Departments will again try conclusions with the Royal Engineers in the first round of the Shield, and this makes to-morrow's programme as follows:—

HONGKONG SHIELD.

Royal Engineers v. Staff and Departments. On the Club ground at 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Louch.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

Hongkong F.C. v. South China Athletic. On the Club ground at 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Tucker.

2ND DIVISION. H. K. LEAGUE.

88th Co. R.G.A. v. Kowloon. On the Navy ground at 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wells.

University v. 33rd Co. R.G.A. On the Military ground at 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Dowling.

FOOTBALL.

Hongkong Y.C. v. W. Hamilton. F. W. Black and J. McCubbin.

T. R. Chassell, J. Stewart and J. D. Carriers. W. Taylor. A. H. Clark. D. Reichelmann. H. McTavish and C. Jennings.

South China Athletic v. Lau Ping. Cheong. Pang Tai. Cheung Wing Hon. Chan Ho. Lemmy Pak Long. James Tai. Fong. So Sik. Wei. Tai Koon. Shiu. Wong Pak Cheung. An Kit Sang. Kwok Po. Chao. Kowloon F.C. v. F. M. de Britto.

J. Jackson and O. P. Cave. A. van Langenberg. G. White and A. Stenzman. P. Wheeler. T. Westhouse. T. L. Knolly. W. Hyder and H. Tatum. Reserves. J. Lins. K. Mason and G. H. Osborne.

THE MAGISTRACY.

SEIZURES OF OPIUM.

Forty tablets of non-Government opium were seized by the Police when attempting to smuggle the stuff into the Colony from Annam. The Magistrate imposed on each of the prisoners a fine of \$1,000, failing payment of which they were to undergo six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Another Chinese, who had 15 tablets of opium concealed about his person, was fined \$1,000 with an alternative of six months' imprisonment.

CONSTABLE AND RICKSHA COOLIE.

A ricksha coolie brought in by an Indian constable, charged with lugging a licence and with offering a bribe, accused the constable of first demanding the bribe. He told Mr. J. R. Wood that the policeman took \$1 from another coolie, and offered to let him go for a like sum. He offered 40 cents, all he had, and the policeman ran him in. The Magistrate dismissed the charge of bribery, but fined the coolie \$3 for being without a licence.

PETTY CASES.

A Chinese ex-gambler entered No. 204, Queen's Road Central, on the pretence of visiting a friend and stole a basket of clothing worth \$10.50. He was arrested by the owner, and sent to prison for two months with four hours' stocks.

As the result of disregarding the warning of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs who ordered him to take down the posters he stuck up in Magazine Gap, a Chinese trader found himself fined \$5 by Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne.

A \$25 fine was imposed on a Chinese restaurant keeper who had 30 persons more than the number allowed.

ALLEGED HOUSE-BREAKING.

Mr. Gibson, manager of Messrs. A. S. Watson, Ltd., Kowloon, appeared in Mr. Wood's Court to give evidence against a Chinese housebreaker who was alleged to have attempted to break into the fowl-house of his residence in Kowloon with intention of committing a felony. The "boy" said he went to the place to get a pass-book which he had placed in a flower-pot, but found himself arrested by an Indian constable. The "boy" was mentioned by him as a witness who would give evidence as to his character, and the case was remanded.

BIG LINER SAILING.

C.P.R. SCHEDULE FIXED NOW.

After more than a year's absence from the regular trans-Pacific run, the C.P.R. liners "Empress of Asia" and "Empress of Russia" will resume their former route next month, according to an announcement made to-day by Mr. S. H. Wallace, manager of the Hongkong offices of the C.P.R.

Yesterday the two boats left England, the "Empress of Russia" coming to Hongkong, via the Suez Canal, and the "Empress of Asia" going to Vancouver by the Panama Canal. They will commence their Pacific service, on February 20th, when they will leave Hongkong, and Vancouver simultaneously. The "Empress of Asia" will arrive in Hongkong about March 14th, and leave for the return trip on March 20th. Thereafter, the two boats will leave Hongkong alternately every four weeks.

The resumption of these boats between here and America will be a source of satisfaction to the travelling public, and evidence of its appreciation of the excellent service afforded is the large number of applications for accommodations already received by the local office. The company's liner "Montezuma" will depart from Hongkong on April 15th and June 10th for Vancouver. The "Empress of Japan" will leave on January 15th. Subsequent sailings of these two boats will be announced later.

A copy of the "opium number" of "Shanghai Puck," owned and edited by Y. D. Shui, has reached the "China Mail" office. It is well printed in colours, in both Chinese and English. One of its cartoons shows "the anti-opium movement" as a tethered animal walking in a circle. There are many other good pictures, and a spate of genuine humor running throughout.

DO YOU COUGH?

Don't forget that the first members of your throat in spring are the phlegm Chamber's 1/6 Cough Remedy will accomplish full for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and J. Storckkeepers.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

(Continued from Page 1.)

WHY BERLIN WAS NOT BOMBED.

A REPORT BY AIR COMMANDER.

London, January 1.

A despatch from Major-General Tranchard, commanding the Independent Air Force, has just been published. It explains the policy of the attacks on Germany during the war. It says the alternatives were a sustained attack on one large centre after another until each was destroyed, or a simultaneous attack on as many industrial centres as possible. The latter plan was adopted because our forces were insufficient to carry out the former, which, even with greater forces, would have taken another five years to execute.

Major-General Tranchard incidentally mentions that a group composed of Colonel H. Mulock was established in England for the purpose of bombing Berlin, but it did not receive the necessary resources to carry out the work until the end of October, and although everybody worked day and night to get them ready for the attack, they were completed only three days before the signing of the Armistice.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

THE BLACKGUARD REDS.

London, December 31.

The Journal at Paris publishes a letter from Petrograd showing that the Red Guards suppressed a big revolt of peasants and anti-Bolsheviks in the Moscow district recently, with frightful cruelties, including wholesale massacres and burnings.

BERLIN GOVERNMENT.

London, December 31.

A message to Copenhagen from Berlin says that Herr Loeb, the newspaper editor mentioned yesterday as having been appointed to the Cabinet, has resigned.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

London, January 1.

A Russian wireless message says: We advanced in the direction of Rostov to the Iekhsa-Kolk line. We captured Bortokoz near Wladimir. Also Bortokoz on the Dvina and Ussary on the Sventitsny-Tonovets Railway.

Another later said: We have taken Ufa which is the capital of the White Guards in the western Ural.

LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT MOVES.

The Lithuanian bourgeois Government has left Vilna for Kovno.

ESTHONIA NEEDS HELP.

London, December 31.

Reliable information has reached London that the Bolsheviks continued their advance into Esthonia on a wide front. Help is urgently necessary.

U.S. NAVY.

TO BE GREATEST IN WORLD IF —

London, December 31.

A Washington message states that Mr. Josephus Daniels, the U.S. Naval Secretary, told the Naval Committee that if the Peace Conference does not result in a general agreement to end naval construction, he is firmly convinced that the United States must build the greatest navy in the world.

HOLLAND.

London, December 31.

The Evening Standard is authoritatively informed that Holland has agreed to Britain's request to use the Scheldt for the transmission of supplies to the Allied troops under the commercial flag.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER.

[To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL"]

Hongkong, January 4, 1919.

Sir:—May I through your kindness emphasize the announcement that Sunday, January 5, is being observed throughout the Empire as a day of Thanksgiving for the victories of the War?

Thanksgiving for the victories of the War is a day of prayer for the future. I fear that owing perhaps to the Christmas holidays many people were not aware of the solemn memorial services held last Sunday for the dead who have sacrificed their lives to secure this victory for righteousness, and I trust that the New Year holidays should have observed the announcement of the very important services arranged for next Sunday. I am confident that with all our faults we do not desire wilfully to ignore the Supreme Disposer of all our ways, but individual and national sin against God and man.

Yours truly, Yang Shih-ho

St. Paul's College, Hongkong.

CRICKET.

UNIVERSITY FAIRBOURNE.

PRESENT.

This match was played on the University ground on Wednesday, E.E. Horn, Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., being present during a part of the day.

The "Fast" students were the first to bat but did rather poorly. Yew Man Tsun and G. Hall with 42 each, and Chow Yat Cheong with 28, being the only batsmen able to resist the bowling.

The "Present" members amassed a total of 239 in response, C. Choe with a half century being top scorer, and Marley, Wright and Lim Keng Sim contributing useful scores. They only had one innings.

On the "Fast" team again going to the wicket they knocked up 102 for 7 wickets, the "Present" team winning the match by 112 runs on the first innings. Scores:—

PAST.

1st Innings.

A. H. Ramjahn, c and b Marley	42
Yew Man Tsun, hit wicket, Yeoh	42
W. Hall, b Redmond	28
G. Hall, c and b Marley	28
Chow Yat Cheong, c Marley, b Redmond	28
R. A. Busto, c Yeoh, b Redmond	0
A. J. Kew, b Redmond	0
R. Anderson, c Fane, b Marley	0
Fung Man Sui, not out	0
A. Dagenberg, c and b Marley	0
Extras	0
Total	137

Bowling Analysis.

Marley	9	1	45	4
Redmond	14	0	38	4
Yeoh	8	0	42	2
Sary	2.3	0	3	2

2nd INNINGS.

G. Hall, b Gittins	10
W. Hall, c Wright, b Gittins	0
Chow Yat Cheong, c Redmond, b Lim	0
R. A. Busto, c and b Marley	0
C. O. Dagenberg, run out	0
A. H. Ramjahn, c Redmond, b Wright	45
R. Anderson, not out	0
Yew Man Tsun, A. H. Ramjahn, Fung Man Sui, not out	0
Extras	0
Total (for 7 wickets)	102

Bowling Analysis.

Gittins	8	0	30	2
Lim Keng Sim	3	0	15	1
Yeoh	3	0	16	0
Choe	3	0	24	1
Wright	2	0	6	1
Yeoh	1	0	6	0

PRESENT.

D. K. Samy, lb.w. Yew Man Tsun	32
Lim Keng Sim, c Fung, b Yew	23
J. D. Wright, c Busto, b Yew	33
Yeoh, c Fane, b Dagenberg, b Yew	0
R. Anderson, b A. H. Ramjahn	0
R. Anderson, b Fane, b Yew	14
G. Choe, b A. H. Ramjahn	40
W. Gittins, lb.w. A. A. Ramjahn	0
Cheah King Seng, b A. A. Ramjahn	0
J. C. Thiry, not out	0
Extras	17
Total	139

Bowling Analysis.

Yew Man Tsun	23	1	73	5
W. Hall	8	0	40	0
G. Hall	3.2	0	18	0
A. H. Ramjahn	7	0	51	1
Dagenberg	2	0	16	0
A. A. Ramjahn	3	0	26	2

PONSONBY FANES XI v. DE SOUZA'S XI.

On the University ground yesterday, Ponsonby Fane's XI had an easy win, except two of its team reaching double figures. Wright with the big score of 90 being the highest scorer. The innings closed for 277.

(De Souza's team proceeding to the wicket only two men were able to with stand the bowling, and seven bowlers were tried before a separation was effected. These batsmen were Stapleton (118 not-out) and Baines (30). Not one of the others reached double figures. The innings closed for 119. Ponsonby Fane's team winning by 98 runs.

On De Souza's team going in to bat again, they scored 119 for 4 wickets. Scores:—

PONSONBY FANES XI.

A. H. Ramjahn, c Wordley, b Baines	30
Yew Man Tsun, c Lawrence, b Baines	1
J. D. Wright, b Wordley	90
Lim Keng Sim, b Wordley	18
F. J. Dagenberg, c De Souza, b Wordley	18
D. K. Samy, c and b Baines	20
Yeoh, c and b Baines	4
R. Ponsonby Fane, b Baines	15
Cheah Man Fing, b Wordley	48
W. Gittins, b Baines	2
A. H. Ramjahn, not out	30
Extras	9
Total	277

Bowling Analysis.

Baines	21	1	80	3
Wordley	3	0	21	1
De Souza	7	0	30	0
Sharmen	3	1	13	0
Lawrence	2	0	1	0
Ching	4	1	2	0
Stapleton	1	0	8	0

DE SOUZA'S XI.

Br. Sharmen, b Redmond	1
C. de Souza, c Fane, b Yew	118
C. Stapleton, not out	0
Wal ex, c Samy, b Redmond	4
Lawrence, lb.w. Redmond	0
H. Ching, c Yew Man Tsun	30
Gr. Baines, c and b A. H. Ramjahn	2
A. J. Kew, c Yeoh, b A. H. Ramjahn	30
Cpl. Wordley, b A. H. Ramjahn	7
F. J. Edwards, c Fane, A. H. Ramjahn	0
E. de Souza, run out	10
Extras	10
Total	179

Bowling Analysis.

Yew Man Tsun	19	3	43	2
Redmond	15	2	33	3
Ramjahn, A.	5	0	15	0
Wright	0	0	27	0
Yeoh	10	0	29	4
Ramjahn, A.	12	0	11	0
Samy	1	0	1	0

"VANITY FAIR" AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

Hongkong is soon to have something novel in the way of entertainment by the forthcoming visit of Mr. Edgar Warwick's Revusical Comedy Company.

"Vanity Fair," the entertainment will be something entirely new to the Colony. As the name "revisical" indicates it is a mixture of musical comedy and revue. Mr. Warwick is no stranger to the Colony, having brought the "Court Cards" here on former occasions. It is an almost entirely new cast, only two of the male members of the company belonging to the original "Court Cards."

Another member was here a few years ago with the Fawley Company. Mr. Warwick's advance agent at present in the Colony is Miss Ellen Down. In private life she is Mrs. Derek Hudson and is a war widow. Her husband was an officer in the Royal Air Force and was killed whilst flying over the German lines. She made her first appearance on the legitimate stage at the London Opera House and from there played with George Edwards' Company at the Adelphi. She then toured Africa and Australia. In London she understudied Miss Connie Ediss, the Gaiety favourite, who (many will be pleased to know) contemplates a tour of the East, including Hongkong in her programme. Judging from the variety of programmes prepared with a change every other night Hongkong is to be given some nights of real amusement. The booking opens today at Moultree's.

FANLING GOLF.

The winner of the Dodwell cup for a "C.O. Club" round at Fanling was W. L. Leask with a net score of 93, put round with an iron. A. Ritchie did an excellent round of 67 with a maulie. These competitors, who started late but had the advantage, as the strong N.E. wind dropped considerably during the morning. The best scores were:—

W. L. Leask	107	11	96
A. Ritchie	97	0	97
R. J. Birbeck	105	7	99
A. Morrison	109	10	99
K. Greig	109	8	101
S. Evans	105	4	101
De Rome	105	4	101
M. M. Mass	108	7	101

2nd INNINGS.

B. Sharmen, retired	46
Cpl. Lawrence, c Samy, b Wright	23
Cpl. Waller, b Gittins	13
H. Ching, c Fane, b Gittins	0
R. J. Edwards, not out	24
Cpl. Wordley, not out	1
R. de Souza, c J. Kew, C. B. Bines, C. Stapleton, A. de Souza, D. de Souza	0
Extras	7
Total for 4 wickets	119

Bowling Analysis.

Samy	3	0	17	1
Wright	9	0	27	1
Gittins	4	0	26	2
Lim Keng Sim	3	0	22	0
C. Choe	1	0	10	0
Yeoh	1	0	10	0

CIVIL SERVICE v. CRAIGENOWER.

Civil Service won this game easily on their ground yesterday. Bradbury (32) and Hamilton (32), scoring the bulk of their 150. Disposing of Craigenower for 22 the Civil Service won by 98 runs. Hamilton and Bird sharing the wickets. Scores:—

E. Wood, b Lammert	6
R. W. Bradbury, not out	60
W. Drummond, c Abbas, b Omar	0
P. T. Lambie, b Omar	0
H. E. Strang, c and b Omar	0
R. E. Q. Bird, b Omar	32
P. W. Hamilton, c Taylor, b Omar	32
P. J. Ling, b Lammert	16
W. H. Edmonds, c and b Abbas	6
E. Fischer, c Goodall, b Lammert	0
O. Sara, b Abbas	10
Extras	10
Total	160

Bowling Analysis.

Omar	16	4	60	5
Lammert	13	2	63	0
Taylor	4	0	23	0
Abbas	6.5	1	14	2

CRAIGENOWER.

A. Arculli, b Hamilton	0
M. O. Goodall, c Hamilton, b Bird	0
H. H. Taylor, c Drummond, b Bird	14
P. G. Thompson, b Hamilton	1
L. E. Lammert, c and b Hamilton	0
M. R. Basse, c Strang, b Bird	1
M. H. Abbas, c Strang, b Hamilton	1
D. Ramjahn, c Hamilton, b Bird	4
U. Omar, c Hamilton, b Bird	24
A. Goldenberg, c Strang, b Hamilton	24
P. H. Kew, not out	4
Extras	3
Total	59

Bowling Analysis.

Hamilton	8.1	5	25	6
Bird	8	3	24	4

LEAGUE CRICKET.

TO-MORROW'S MATCHES.

K.O.O. v. Craigenower. On the Craigenower ground at 3 p.m.

Civil Service v. University. On the Civil Service ground at 2 p.m.

Teams:—

K.O.O. v. Craigenower. L. J. Backhouse, K. R. Macaskill, G. J. Stapleton, H. H. Taylor, R. Pestonji, C. P. James, D. M. Goodall, H. Overy, J. H. Moad, and E. J. Edwards.
University. A. H. Ramjahn (Capt.), W. Gittins, J. D. Wright, R. Redmond, D. K. Samy, T. E. Yeoh, K. S. Lin, R. A. Ponsonby Fane, M. P. Choe, R. A. Busto, and K. S. Ching.

THE CORONET THEATRE.

This theatre, formerly known as the Bijou Theatre, had a filled house last night. The programme included a really interesting British Gasette war picture, a 2-part film, entitled "New York," a most absorbing story of a man who fell in love with a chorus girl, who unable to resist the temptations of the fast set was accidentally killed and left a child. The story of how the child grew up with the girl's father, and his picture well worth seeing. The other picture on the programme is a comedy featuring Heinie and Louie in "Boot-Black," and those who have seen these artists know what a funny film they make. An orchestra is provided, and the latest music played.

The present programme will also be shown to-night, and on the 4th and 5th, at 6 and 9.15 p.m., at popular prices.

The theatre, which is under entirely new direction, is clean, and having just been renovated, and deserves, as it is receiving, cordial public support.

With the next change of programme, the film "The Tiller," from Haddon Chambers' well-known play, will be screened.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

N. O. S.—It is hereby notified that licences to keep dogs were due for renewal on the first day of January. All persons owning dogs who have not yet obtained licences are advised to do so as soon as possible.

H. D. C. WOLFE, Captain Superintendent of Police, Hongkong, 2nd January, 1919.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

N. O. S.—It is hereby notified that licences for private vehicles were due for renewal on the first day of January. Owners of private vehicles who have not yet obtained licences are advised to do so as soon as possible.

H. D. C. WOLFE, Captain Superintendent of Police, Hongkong, 2nd January, 1919.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

MAJOR H. A. MORGAN and OFFICERS invite all Members of the Hongkong Defence Corps to a Smoking Concert at the Theatre Royal on FRIDAY, the 10th January, 1919, at 8 p.m., when the prizes won at the recent Corps Rifle Meeting will be presented by H. E. The Officer administering the Government (The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.)—Address uniform.

Hongkong, December 31, 1918.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU and JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "KIYO-MARU,"

The above named Steamship having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 6th January, 1919, at 3 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery made then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 10th January, 1919, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 16th January 1919, at 10 a.m.

No claim will be recognized if filed after the 10th January 1919.

T. DAIGO, Manager.

Hongkong, January 3, 1919.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

COMING! COMING!!

THEATRE ROYAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11th.

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"VANITY FAIR"

IN VARIOUS EDITIONS.

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SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

JAPAN, CHINA STRAITS, BURMA COLOMBO, INDIA Etc.

TO

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"MORE"	24th February	8th March	8th April
"NOYARA"	24th March	18th April	22nd May
"KELLOGG"	24th April	30th April	10th May

BOMBAY via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DELWANA"	10 January	27 January

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE Etc.

(to Shanghai only)

For all steamers, for passage rates, hand-books, freights, etc. apply to—
E. Y. D. PARR, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GRAND	Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.
MARSHALLS	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
NANKING MARU	Tuesday, 7th Jan., at Noon.
LUZON MARU	Sunday, 13th Jan., at Noon.
BURNING AIRS	RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
INDUS MARU	Wednesday, 16th Jan., at Noon.
MADRAS, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN.	
BOMBAY, COLOMBO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
SOUEANATA	Monthly direct service.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA.
Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

ARABIA MARU Saturday, 11th Jan., at 3 p.m.
KELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY.
These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Saloon Passengers and will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

For KELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

AMAKUSA MARU Sunday, 5th Jan., at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,

Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR RANGOON & DELAGOA BAY.

For Space and Particulars apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight and further particulars apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAPAN.	
BORNEO MARU	on or about 25th Jan.
HOKUTO MARU	on or about 10th Feb.
For JAPAN.	
BANRI MARU	on or about 15th Feb.
BORNEO MARU	on or about 10th Mar.
HOKUTO MARU	on or about 28th Mar.

For Freight of Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO. LD. Agents

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	Kaipore Jan. 4, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Singapore Jan. 7, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	Singapore Jan. 9, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 54.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG TUESDAY, Jan. 7, at Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG FRIDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG FRIDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kraikang" and "Yikim," calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "Van Waverijck" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila, by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when indicated on orders.

BOENBO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSHIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing
Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will
be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address "COUPON" THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 524. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

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"MALTHOID"

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EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE!

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Guaranteed right!

For particulars from

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good
Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms
and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CHARTER LEAVING.
HAITAN (Capt. A. E. Hodgins) TUESDAY, 7th Jan. at 1 p.m.

SWATOW & AMOY.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

Via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA"
January 9th, 1910. February 6th, 1910.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS
PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent

Prince's Buildings, Le House Street.

Tel. 1854.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	27th January
TENYO MARU	20,000	8th February
KOREA MARU	20,000	10th Feb. from Kobe
SHINYO MARU	20,000	5th March

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA,
CALLAO, ARIACA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 9th, 1910.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Mar. 18th.
NIFFON MARU	11,000	May 7th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.
and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,
KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE
TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN
AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From HONGKONG: Connecting with

From COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE
TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight
Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED
MARINE BUILDING.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE
REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Shippers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Shippers to always without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Or to KERR & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

SHIPPING.

TRANS-PACIFIC ROUTE TO JAPAN.

The Vice-President of the Netherlands
Indies, Mr. de Graeff, is in America for
the purpose of surveying the prospects
of maintaining the direct trade which
has sprung up during the war between
Java and the Pacific Coast, and even of
extending it. In this connection it is
interesting to note that there is much
talk of American steamship enterprises
tending in that direction. It was not
long ago that it was complained that the
United States has not one trans-Pacific
boat, but with all the shipbuilding that
has been done during the past year there
will very soon be vessels available for
cultivating the Pacific trade. Dutch ships
are already making the run from Java
to San Francisco, and it is expected that
the Pacific Mail will also develop the
run between California, Hawaii, the
Philippines, Java, Singapore, Rangoon,
and Calcutta, which is believed to hold
out better prospects than the Japan run.

SAFETY OF THE PACIFIC.

Wellington, New Zealand.—A Club, to
be called the Hands Around the Pacific
Club, having for its object the promoting
of the interests of the Allies in the Pacific,
has been formed in Wellington at a
representative meeting of citizens. The
Mayor presided. It was explained that,
with the object of preventing Germany
from regaining possession of her recently
lost colonies, similar clubs have been
established in Canada, America and Australia.
These clubs hope to build up such a
body of public opinion on the subject
that when peace terms are being discussed
the British Government will be made
fully aware of the fact that the countries
interested are determined that Germany
shall not have her colonies restored to
her. Mr. Harold Beauchamp moved that
a club be formed, and Mr. J. Hutchison
seconded the proposal, which was carried
unanimously. The Mayor was elected
president, Mr. Harold Beauchamp and
Mr. Shortliffe vice-presidents, and Mr.
Ackland secretary.

KAWASAKI'S SHIPPING VENTURE.

As already noted, the Kawasaki Dock-
yard, Kobe, has been projecting the in-
auguration of shipping business, and with
the return of Mr. Matsukata, President
of the Dockyard, from London, the
scheme is now maturing. Operations are
to be started with 20 vessels of 9,000
tons, either already built, under con-
struction or to be shortly built. For the
purpose a Taiyoku Kisen Kaisha (Great
Lake Steamship Co.) will be established
with a capital of ¥20,000,000, its office
being established somewhere in the
Settlement in Kobe. The company will
be managed entirely by Japanese Direc-
tors, of the Kawasaki Dockyard. As
already reported, the Dockyard has
decided to increase its capital from
¥20,000,000 to ¥20,000,000. Of the in-
crease in the capital, ¥20,000,000 will be
allotted for the proposed steamship com-
pany. It is said that it will inaugurate
a European service to start with. There
have recently been rumours that the
Kawasaki Dockyard will co-operate with
the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in its shipping
venture, but this is denied by the Dock-
yard.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The "Mainichi" says that in order to
increase the British mercantile marine
forces after the war the British Govern-
ment has been trying to buy the British
vessels owned by the International Navigation
Company, belonging to the International
Mercantile Marine, financed by
Morgan interests. According to a dis-
patch sent by the New York office of the
Nippon Yusen Kaisha on November 27th,
received by the head office of that com-
pany on December 8, the American
Government has not only refused per-
mission to the proposed transfer but has
decided to take over the vessels in ques-
tion itself, making a contract for buying
about 1,000,000 tons gross for \$9,000,000
(this figure is believed to be a mistake
for \$90,000,000). From this it seems
proceeds the "Mainichi" that the United
States, not content with the great fleet
already completed, has the ambition of
securing supremacy of the seas. In con-
clusion, the Osaka paper expresses the
fear that British and American interests
will first clash on some such point as
this.

"I THINK THEM SPLENDID
FOR CHILDREN."A MOTHER'S PRAISE OF BABY'S
OWN TABLETS.

For the sickly new-born babe or
growing child Baby's Own Tablets—the
Canadian children's medicine—are a
blessing. They are guaranteed entirely
free from opiates and absolutely harm-
less, and are a remedy for feeding
troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, colic,
indigestion, simple fever and worms.
They promote calm, natural sleep, good
appetite, natural development and
"teething without tears."

Concerning them Mrs. Arthur Shealy,
of Adanac, Saskatchewan, Canada,
writes:—"I have tried Baby's Own
Tablets and think them splendid for
children of all ages."

Sold by medicine dealers, also post
free, 60 cents the vial, from the Dr.
Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Strecher
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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	27th Feb., 1919	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	9th Mar., 1919	13th April	32nd April
NELLORE	28th Mar., 1919	30th April	10th May

TO BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	From Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	10th January	27th January

TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about
DILWARA	29th December at Daylight (to Shanghai only)

Tickets interchangeable with B.I.S.N. Coy. between ports common to both Companies.
P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.
Passengers may travel B.I. Company between Singapore and Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Mishima Maru, 15,960 tons SAT., 11th Jan., at 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Sado Maru, 12,560 tons SAT., 18th Jan., at 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Kitane Maru, 15,960 tons SAT., 18th Jan., 11 a.m.	
London or Liverpool via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Tensho Maru, 7,000 tons SUN., 12th Jan.	
Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney	Tamba Maru, 15,510 tons FRIDAY, 24th Jan., at 11 a.m.	
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal	Mishima Maru, 15,960 tons FRIDAY, 7th Feb., at 11 a.m.	
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo	Nikko Maru, 8,600 tons WED., 2nd Jan., at 11 a.m.	
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Kamohar Maru, 12,410 tons WED., 19th Feb., at 11 a.m.	
	Tensho Maru, 8,470 tons TUESDAY, 7th Jan.	
	Talan Maru, 7,000 tons FRIDAY, 24th Jan.	
	Bombay Maru, 8,360 tons MONDAY, 6th Jan.	
	Shinobiki Maru, 7,000 tons THURSDAY, 23rd Jan.	

*Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C. SEATTLE

VIA

Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

*Katori Maru, TUESDAY, 21st Jan., at 11 a.m.
*Fushimi Maru, THURSDAY, 27th Mar., at 11 a.m.

*Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, S. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone 292 & 293.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office: 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 450.
Shipyards: Shum-Sui Fo, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Indus Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 15th Jan., at Noon.
Liverpool via Suez, Penang & Cebu	Tamara Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th Jan., at 11 a.m.
Marseilles	Nanking Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 7th Jan., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan	Siberia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 27th Jan.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Tenyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 8th Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Venezuela	Osaka Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 10th Jan., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nankin	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 27th Jan.
San Francisco	China	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 27th Jan.
San Francisco	Grotius	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 18th Jan.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via Sial, &c.	Willis	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 25th Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Katori Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st Jan., at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Arabia Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 11th Jan., at 3 p.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Nippo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st Jan., at 1 p.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Anyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th March.
Shanghai	Shundien	Butterfield & Swire	On 3rd Jan., at Noon.
Shanghai	Kaifong	Butterfield & Swire	On 7th Jan., at Noon.
Shanghai	Singapore	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 2nd Jan., at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Van Cloon	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 10th Jan.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 7th Jan., 1 p.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	Hupei	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd Jan., at Noon.
Takao via Swatow & Amoy	Suei Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 2nd Jan., at 3 a.m.
Kobe & Chinwangtao	Nippo	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd Jan., at Noon.
Manila	Yensang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 3rd Jan., at 3 p.m.
Manila	Loongsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th Jan., at 3 p.m.
Sandakan	Mausang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 7th Jan., at Noon.
Java	Bauri Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 15th Feb.
London or Liverpool via Suez, Penang, &c.	Nore	P. & O. S. N. Co.	A'out 23rd Feb.
Bombay, via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo	Tenshin Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 4th Jan.

TO SAIL.

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia).

THE Steamship "VAN CLOON," will be despatched on or about the 10th January, 1919, to SWATOW, BELAWAN DELI & PENANG.
This vessel offers excellent Cabin-accommodation for Saloon-passengers. Wireless Telegraphy.
For Freight and Passage apply to: JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN, Agents.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

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ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$12.00 per Annum delivered in Hongkong \$18.00 to all Coast Ports.

No. 5, WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.

PRICES \$1.25 and \$2.25.

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Rheumatism. Thousands of letters always come from a host of people who have been cured of their sufferings by the use of this invaluable of the system. It does not cause any irritation of the bowels, and it does not cause any loss of sleep. It is a true and reliable remedy for all Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, and all other ailments of the system. It is a true and reliable remedy for all Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, and all other ailments of the system. It is a true and reliable remedy for all Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, and all other ailments of the system.

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL PILLS

THE name "Walker Belting" stamped on alternate lengths of belting is a guarantee of quality.

WALKER BELTING

Contrast the short life of a cheap-to-buy belt with the years of satisfactory service a Walker belt will give—and the Walker belt will prove vastly cheaper to use.

The high quality of Walker Belting is the outcome of ninety-four years' experience. Every stage of the production—tanning, currying, manufacturing—is performed at our works with the care which has been the pride of Walkers throughout.

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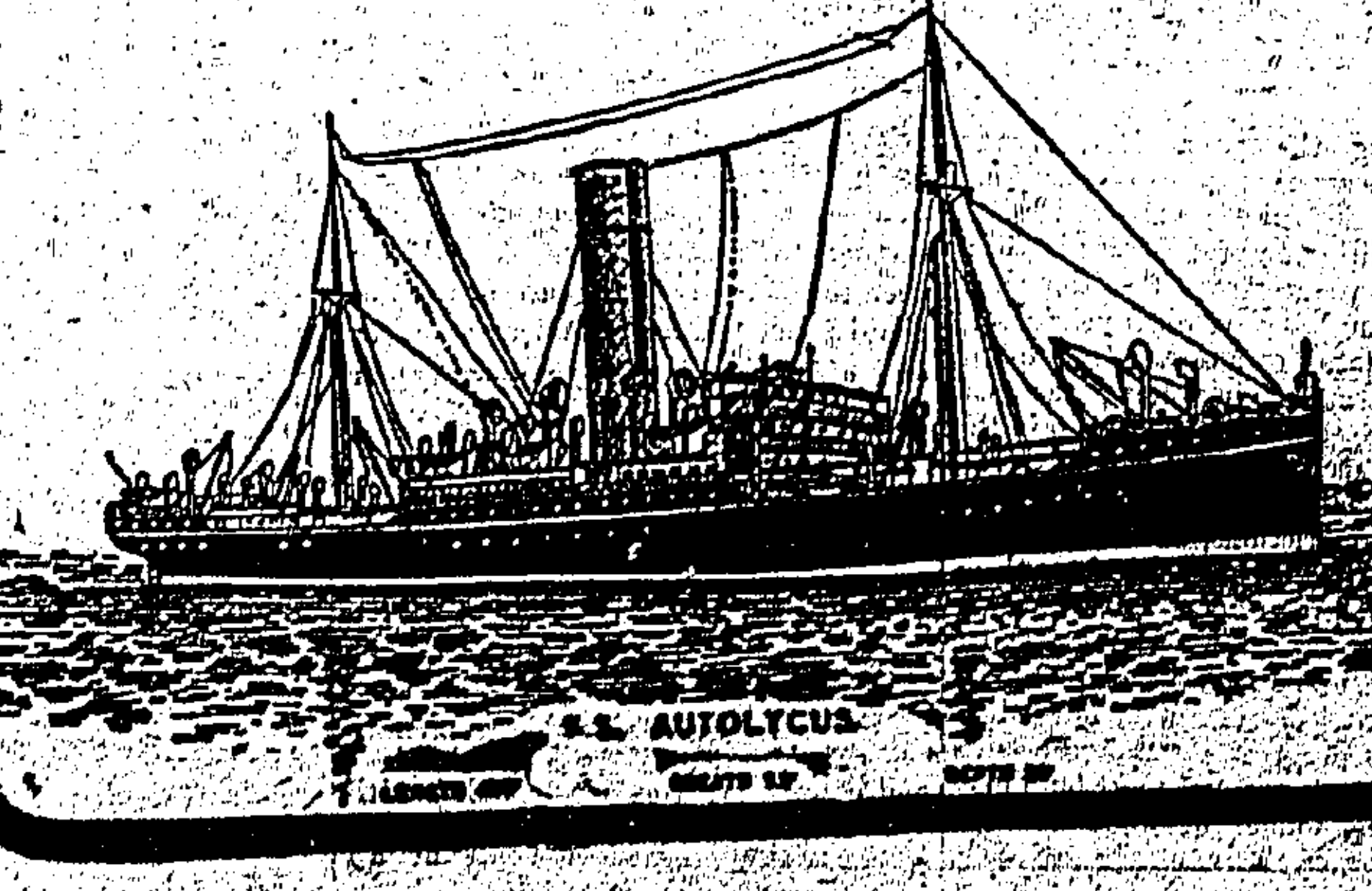
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PEACE CONFERENCE.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN DOMINIONS, BRITAIN, AND U.S.A.

LONDON, December 31st. The Morning Post states that the negotiations between President Wilson and representatives of Great Britain and the Dominions were very cordial. All the participants are eminently satisfied at the good understanding reached. There were three stages.

Firstly, the meeting of the Imperial Conference, at which a complete agreement was reached in regard to the Peace proposals affecting the Imperial Government and the Dominions; Secondly, the Conference between President Wilson and the representatives of the Imperial Government with a view to exchanging British and American proposals; Thirdly, the meeting between President Wilson and the Dominion Ministers.

GERMAN COLONIES RETURNED.

A high authority states that on the subject of reparations and indemnities which respect, it is understood, the Dominion's separate decisions on international maritime law, territorial delimitations, and the fate of German Colonies, were discussed at the Conference.

It is understood that the Dominions have received assurances that the Colonies will not be returned to Germany. There was no fundamental difference of opinion on the subject of the Peace Treaty. The impression of the Dominion representatives is that the Peace Conference will conclude earlier than anticipated, prior to the conclusion of President Wilson's visit.

ANGLO-FRENCH UNDERSTANDING.

PARIS, December 29th. A Havas message says:—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Chronicle has interviewed the President of the French Republic, who expressed his conviction that the Conference will be terminated satisfactorily. The British and French Nations agree on the principal lines of the Fourteen Points. Both desire not to have their hands tied regarding the "freedom of the seas." The Germans must pay not only in money but in kind. This principle of reparation is recognized by Mr. Lloyd George. Concerning Bolshevism, President Poincaré said that the Bolshevism microbes attack vanquished nations, not victorious ones.

FRANCO-AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

LONDON, December 31st. The frankness of President Wilson and Clemenceau on the subject of the difficulties of peace settlement is welcomed by the newspapers as clearing the way for the Conference. It is pointed out that both utterances convey the impression of an underlying community of conviction that is stronger than the differences.

A LABOUR COMMISSION.

LONDON, December 31st. The Daily Express states that the War Office is considering the proposal to set up a Peace Commission to appoint a Commission to enquire into the international adjustment of the conditions of employment, and submit plans for a permanent international Court which will secure international action for such.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

PARIS, December 30th. In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Clemenceau incidentally alluded to the question of the "freedom of the seas," mentioning a conversation he had with President Wilson on the subject. President Wilson had said: "I will try to convince you, but perhaps you will convince me." M. Clemenceau replied to President Wilson's question by repeating a conversation with Mr. Lloyd George, who had asked if M. Clemenceau thought it was possible to recommence the war without the British Fleet. Mr. Clemenceau replied: "No." Mr. Lloyd George added: "Will you have me in a position to recommence it?" M. Clemenceau replied: "Yes." Mr. Lloyd George added: "President Wilson approved of my reply and we left him."

DIFFERENT PRESIDENTS, DIFFERENT CIRCUMSTANCES.

PARIS, December 30th. In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Clemenceau said that President Wilson was "not of the same type" as the previous President, and that the noble candour of his language and the noble candour of his mind. "I will not be telling you the truth," he said, "I am in agreement with him on all points. I have things to tell you which do not touch him as they do me, who for four years has seen the Germans in his own country."

GERMAN SITUATION.

LONDON, December 31st. The Daily News correspondent at Munich states that a Monarchist movement in the country districts, and Bavaria, has been discovered. Forty arrests have been made, including officers and conspirators who planned to capture the Kaiser and arrest the Soviet Executive Council.

CORVING, December 30th. The new German Cabinet has appointed Herr Scheidemann, Controller of Foreign Affairs, Herr Neugebauer, Controller of Military Affairs, and Herr Wiesel, Controller of Social Affairs. There were huge demonstrations by the independence of the Spartacist Party and the sailors in Berlin on Sunday, on the occasion of the funeral of the victims in the recent fighting. Rioting and there were no disorders.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to the China Mail.

CONCERN FOR THE KAISER.

COPENHAGEN, December 31st. "A League of German men and women to protect William the Second's personal life and security," formed in Berlin, has issued an appeal denying that its purpose is other than that described in the League's official name, and exhorting diplomats and others to furnish information for the projected White Book excruciating the ex-Kaiser from guile in connection with the war.

Prince Henry of Prussia was offered the Presidency of the League but declined, saying that General von Hindenburg should be appointed. Prince Henry has accepted membership, and says that he expects to be called as a witness on behalf of his "Imperial" brother.

AMSTERDAM, December 30th. The Nieuwe Van Day states that Count Benjamine would not be displeased if the Kaiser departed. It is considered probable that the Kaiser will leave for another state and live there. He is suffering from nervousness, making conversation difficult.

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

FRENCH POLICY.

PARIS, December 29th. In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Pichon said:—

"We have gone to Archangel, Siberia, and to the Trans-Siberian railway in order to prevent for ourselves a potential menace of intervening at a moment when intervention may be necessary in a country where our countrymen may be in danger." (Loud applause.) We have landed troops in Odessa and Baku, but only until the Russian authorities shall be reconstituted.

The Allies aim at preserving a healthy portion of Russia against Bolshevism, but the strictest orders have been given to the military chiefs that the efforts necessary to crush Bolshevism must be made by the Russian forces. There is not a single man arriving from Russia, not even the most out of the way Socialist, who has not warned me against the Bolshevik Government and urged me to isolate this scourge. With the present hateful, unapproachable Government there can be no Peace of Justice. We should be constantly threatened with the resumption of hostilities."

PARIS, December 30th. In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Clemenceau stated that the French had landed at Odessa without fighting.

PROGRESS OF FIGHTING.

LONDON, December 31st. A Russian message describes widespread operations in which the Ukrainian Soviet Army is engaged in the neighbourhood of Kharkoff, Ekaterinoslav, and Minsk. It shows that the complete German evacuation of Vilna is expected on January 5th.

Chaos and anarchy reign in Brest-Litovsk where the fortress has been dismantled.

LONDON, December 31st.

A Russian message states:—In the Pechora and Mezen region we continued to advance, capturing several villages after fierce fighting.

In the Rova region the enemy landed 800 men, and four guns. In the direction of Riga we captured 20 guns.

On the southern front strong enemy forces pressed us back to Grenovsk.

ESTHONIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, December 29th. An Estonian communiqué, dated December 28th, says that the Estonian troops are retreating. The enemy has large forces in a wide front. German troops are retreating from Dorpat and advancing towards Riga along the coast. They are plundering as they advance, thus causing encounters between German and Estonian troops.

THE ELECTIONS.

MORE FRENCH REJOICING.

PARIS, December 29th. A Havas message says:—The French Press never expected such a tremendous Coalition success. The results of the elections will be cold comfort to the Bolsheviks.

The Government's policy is endorsed by the overwhelming majority of the nation. The French newspapers state that it is a foregone conclusion that M. Philip Snowden would be defeated and it is not surprising that the Internationalist, Mr. Arthur Henderson, was defeated. His influence was shaken when he advocated the idea of the Stockholm Conference.

The defeat of Mr. Asquith is full of significance. Mr. Asquith, in Paris, accuses the Government of being lukewarm concerning the war, but his conduct of the war created much dissatisfaction and his defeat is a striking endorsement of Mr. Lloyd George's more energetic policy. The influence of a political victory like that of Mr. Lloyd George will make itself felt at the forthcoming Peace Conference.

EARLY REACTION EXPECTED.

LONDON, December 30th.

The Westminster Gazette, after saying that the old British system is in ruins, remarks that the Coalition have not obtained the votes of more than a third of the electorate; nevertheless, it has secured a five to two majority. The paper expects an early reaction.

It says that Liberalism must face the fact that the working class vote moves steadily towards the Labour party, and it must endeavour to find its place in a united democratic progressive movement, and thus prevent a class schism, which will follow if the middle-classes huddle together in a Centre party and the working class stream into the Labour movement, isolated from the non-labouring part of the community.

POPULAR EMOTION EXPLOITED.

LONDON, December 30th. The Manchester Guardian says:—The election illustrates one of the dangers inherent in Democratic Government, namely the ability of the Party in power, by setting a moment of popular excitement, and confusion, to secure a verdict which is not genuine. It alleges that the Premier exploited the strong popular feeling regarding the punishment of Germany.

However, the paper believes that Mr. Lloyd George is better and will do greater things than his speeches presaged. As regards the Irish problem it is of the opinion that only some supreme act of statesmanship will solve it. The paper incidentally mentions that reports from all parts of the country show that women voted in larger proportions than men.

NOTICES.



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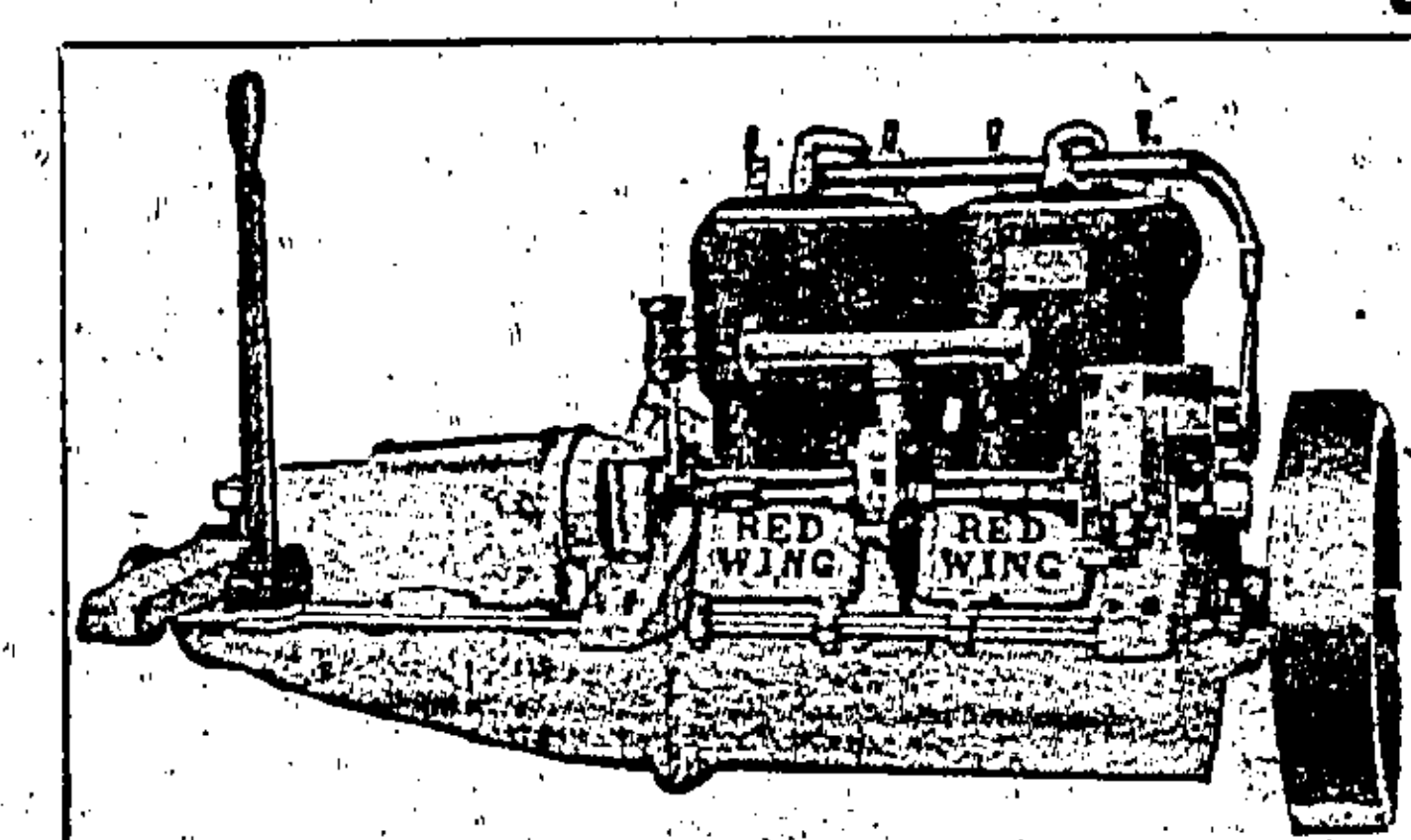
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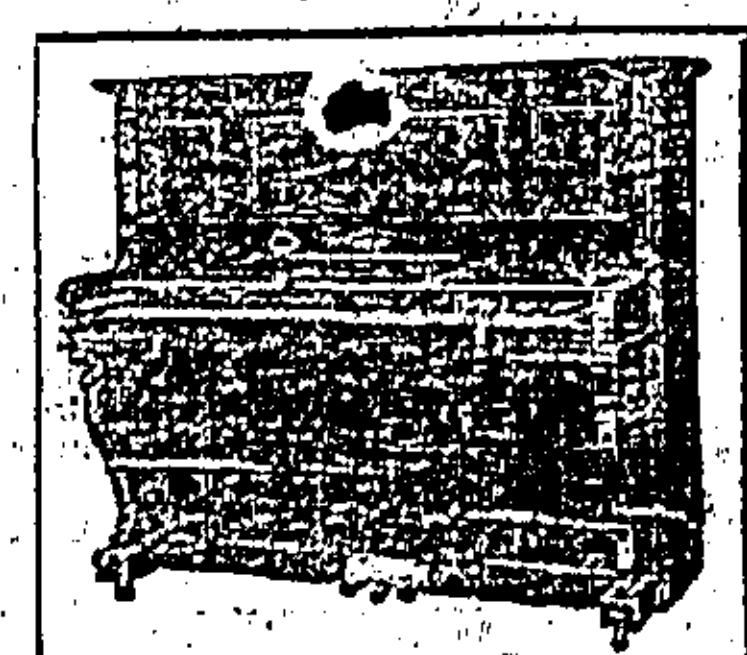
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WHEN GERMANY WON.

TERMS DICTATED TO FRANCE IN 1871.

Speaking of armistice, it depends after all upon whose ox is gored, how far the going process has proceeded, and the psychological attitude of the respective owners of the animals engaged, says the "Kansas City Star." Germany asked for an armistice, with what good grace, international unguion, and diplomatic finesse, the world outside of Germany took due note and set down its observations. In 1871, France, or at least its capital, then a very much gored ox, really bled white, was asking an armistice and Germany, with its armies at her gates, was the power in whose hands lay the granting of it. Let us look back a moment, in passing, at the history of those days and see what views Germany, through her military and diplomatic experts, Bismarck, Roon and Von Moltke, then held on the subject of armistices. Precedents while not arbitrary guides, are always valuable from the standpoint of suggestion.

September 1, 1870, Sedan, with its army and the Emperor of France, surrendered to the German. October 27 Bismarck gave up another immense French Army at Metz. Gladly would the French have made peace but for the avowed intentions of the German government to demand indemnities and the cession of its territories. September 5 the Assembly had declared the deposition of Napoleon and a proclamation was issued announcing the Republic. Jules Favre asked the German Emperor if he meant to furnish the nineteenth century with the spectacle of two nations destroying one another and heaping the dead upon the dead and ruin upon ruin. "Yet, if it is a challenge," he said, "we accept—not an inch of our territory, not a stone of our fortresses, will we cede."

But the German armies moved relentlessly forward and began the siege of Paris, and France made up her mind to fight to the bitter end. Outside of Paris she had a scattered and demoralized army of half million men. Inside of Paris, she had the national guard and newly-recruited civilians, amounting to about four hundred thousand men. With the armies released from Sedan and Metz, Germany encircled Paris and began the memorable siege. At first there was no bombardment—there were some among the German leaders who wanted to save the "beautiful city." Bismarck and Roon chafed against this sentimental restriction. "The Parisians have too much to eat and too little to digest," wrote Roon in November, when the situation in Paris was fast approaching the starvation stage, "iron pills, namely, of which too few have been employed. Though certain intrigues stand in our way here, I hope that they—the pills—will take effect; it would be too great a shame to let all the glory of the war go to the devil in this way."

Meanwhile from court to court, Thiers travelled vainly seeking to effect a truce. "The French government was as yet too unstable to deal with," was all the assurance he could get. By the middle of November the situation of the besieged Paris had grown appalling. Horse meat soared in price beyond all reach. Rats, selling at sixty centimes apiece, were being eagerly devoured. Infants were dying by the thousands for want of milk and the whole death rate had reached a fever point. A bitter, unequal winter was setting in. And just about this time, the Germans, having settled their "aesthetical" differences in the matter of the bombardment, began throwing over Roon's "iron pills." Some fifty-six thousand shots were fired into the city, and at last after 132 days of starvation and appalling scenes of misery and death, Jules Favre was sent forth from Paris to ask an armistice.

Favre met Bismarck at Versailles. After the first salutations, the witness of the negotiations records, Favre said he had come to renew the negotiations for a truce. The situation has changed. If you are still going to say "not an inch, not a stone, we will break off at once. My time is valuable and yours also." Then after a little more talk, he added: "After all, why should I treat with you? Why should I give you irregular republic an appearance of legality by signing an armistice with its representative? What are you but rebels? Your emperor, if he came back, would have the right to shoot every one of you. After a few outbreaks of this kind, Bismarck settled down to business. He asked Favre to write down such conditions as Favre seemed to him reasonable and that they would discuss them the next day.

The next day, Bismarck having had interviews with the Emperor William and Von Moltke, had another interview with Favre and totally ignoring Favre's propositions, submitted his own schedule for an armistice, which was as follows:—

- 1.—An armistice for twenty-one days.
- 2.—Disarmament of the French army, the latter to remain in Paris as prisoners of war.
- 3.—The soldiers to give up arms and banners; officers to keep their swords.
- 4.—The armistice to extend all over France.
- 5.—Paris to pay indemnity, and give up its forts to the Prussians.
- 6.—The Germans not to enter Paris during the armistice.
- 7.—Elections to be held throughout France for a national assembly to consider conditions of peace.

This was the preliminary draft of the terms of the armistice upon which the negotiations were opened. Some modifications and changes were made before the final signature, outside of Paris French armistice was still in the field fighting, their leaders declaring their determination to continue the fight until more favourable terms of peace

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could be obtained, with no indemnities and no cession of territory. The disputes in which these armies were fighting were exempted from the armistice. And, as an earnest of the armistice, Bismarck demanded an immediate advance of "ransom" money amounting to 40 million dollars. This was exclusive of the 1 billion dollars indemnity after three days of negotiations, the armistice was signed January 28, 1871.

In pursuance of this agreement, both parties withdrew their outposts to a distance of five miles, but all the German troops outside of Paris immediately occupied the forts lying in their front, more particularly those of Mont-Valerien and St. Denis, the ground between the forts and the walls remaining neutral ground. The German prisoners were given up and the military material followed by degrees, and the "ransom" money was paid over. During the armistice the first consideration of the Germans was to restore their troops to their standing and make good their stores. All the forts they occupied around Paris were at once armed on the front facing the city walls and all arrangements were made in case of the recommencement of hostilities, so that the strongest resistance could be made, at all points. It was made an armistice with a strong German punch behind it.

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PARODY OF KAISER AND DENTIST.

SIN J. M. BARRIE'S HUMOUR.

Sir J. M. Barrie contributed to the London Daily Mail a humorous pendant to the 25 articles on "The Kaiser as I Knew Him" by Dr. A. N. Davis, the Kaiser's dentist. By way of postscript to my reminiscences of the Kaiser, he writes, it may be fitting that I should put on record some account of my last meeting with him, which took place on September 20, 1918, on the anniversary, as it happened, of the day on which the war ended. I had run over to England from America on a professional matter connected with porcelain, and having a few hours to spare it struck me that I might profitably pass the time in visiting my erstwhile patient. I had indeed vaguely had some such intention when sailing from New York, and had brought with me a photograph of the Kaiser (or All-Highest, as he was always called), in the hope of persuading him to sign it as a memento of the days in which I had been for as he would characteristically have said, he and I had played so extraordinarily a part. I must confess also to having a curiosity to see how that part of him was faring with which I was most intimate, and a contemplated taking a last look at it, of course, gratuitously. I may mention here that just as I was about to enter the Kaiser's study, I was stopped by a man in a uniform, who said to me, "My people," never "the people," he always spoke of "My teeth," though they might really be mine.

After travelling a few miles westward by bus—for the Kaiser, I was told, was in the W. District—I had no great difficulty in finding his new abode in one of the pleasantest streets in Shepherd's Bush. The house is No. 20 in the directory, but the more exact name "The Bluebirds" is printed on the glass above the door. My first impression of the new home of the Kaiser was decidedly favourable. It is what I called in England a "semi-detached," or more familiarly a "semi," the term preferred by the Kaiser himself, and frequently used by him with some pride when later in the day he showed me over his various rooms. These are on two floors and are seven in number if you include the bathroom, which he always did.

It was pleasant to me to note his pride in "The Bluebirds." As he hung open a door after another he exclaimed with all the glee of a young bride, "This is the dining room, Davis, try those chairs, second-hand things, I don't think," or "Observe the painted glass on the landing window—a little bit of all right, eh, what?" or "Now I'll show you Willie's bedroom." Here I may mention that he has already picked up many of the English colloquialisms and speaks with a decided Cockney accent, of which he is legitimately proud.

But I anticipate, I ring the bell, recalling as I did so the somewhat different circumstances in which I had previously visited my patient at Potsdam and elsewhere, when more formality had to be observed. My summons was answered by the Kaiser himself, but this was not, as he hastened to assure me, because there is no domestic in the house. There is a very competent female "general," called by Willie (who will have his fun), "Hindenburg," and by the Kaiser simply "the girl." She was out, however, at the pictures at present, and the Kaiser did the honours himself, and did them right heartily. He was looking much better than when I saw him last, which was at a time when the responsibilities of the war had greatly aged both of us and given a pallor to his countenance. The nervous twitching of the eye was gone and he had ceased to start apprehensively behind him.

But it was not merely physically that there was a change for the better; the inner man had enormously improved: the moral, so to speak, of which we talked so much during the war, was a hundred per cent stronger. This was no haughty monarch, but a jolly little fellow, happy in himself, happy in his neighbours, a sane mind, in short, in a sane body. He was in his shirt-sleeves because, as he laughingly apologised, he had been engaged about the house on a culinary matter. Otherwise he was in a serviceable suit of grey tweeds, with apron.

He recognised me at once and said, "This is a pleasant surprise, Davis; come right in, mind the step, you will stay and have a snack of supper with us," or words to that effect. He explained that Willie was at the office but was sure to be back by the 6.42, which was his invariable train. After I had been shown over the house and praised it in answer to his eager looks, we adjourned to the kitchen, where the evening meal was already spread, the dining-room being reserved for "company." ("And I feel sure, Davis, that as an old friend you would prefer to take pot-luck cosily here.") Lighting a woodbine which he had courteously offered me, I sat down with him to chat of old times, and the unexpected incident which had led to his taking up his domicile in Britain.

"You remember, Davis," he said, "how, as the war progressed latterly in an unexpected manner, there was a deal of talk among the Allies about what should be done with me and Willie on the declaration of peace. In your great country, Davis, there seemed to be a general movement in favour of making use of a hempen rope and a stout tree, such as play an important part in your ravishing cinema plays of cowboys. For my own part, as you may remember, I held out for being treated as Napoleon was, and sent to St. Helena, not necessarily to St. Helena, but to some island as far as possible from Germany."

Here he slapped his hand on his thigh in the old familiar way and exclaimed, "but Great Britain knew better!" His whole face beamed as he mentioned the word "Britain"; indeed, throughout our interview he never could speak that word without fond emotion: his pride in the land of his adoption was beyond anything of the kind I have ever seen.

There was only one other word on which he hung even more lovingly: I need not say that it was the word "democracy." He went across the pretty deal table with wet eyes. "Davis," he said, "this wonderful Britain saved me; this land of the free proved itself incapable of unbelief, the democratic spirit of Britain cried out that everyone had a right to live if he worked for his living, and that no exception should be made of me and Willie." I noticed that the old, arrogant "I" and "you" had gone from his talk; he always now said "you and I," as he and I, except when speaking at Willie. When speaking of his son, he continued to say "I and Willie."

I and Willie took the British at their word and came over here without misadventure, once we had left German shores. No obstacles were put in our way; we were told that if we could find a way of making a living we might settle down and be comfortable, and we have found a way, Davis—here he grasped my hand—"I am now in the dentists' line myself. I had learned so much of the business from you, during four years' talk while I was in your chair, that I decided to be a dentist. Of course, I can never have such a position as yours, Davis, for I am not qualified, but this is a poor neighbourhood and they don't mind that. If you would like me to have a look at your mouth, Davis."

But I excused myself, and he continued, "Though I don't pretend to be the best dentist in Shepherd's Bush, there are people who say I am the second best; and at any rate I am doing well." He looked at me longingly. "I don't suppose, Davis," he said, "that you would consider a proposal for our going into partnership?" I had to nip this suggestion in the bud, and to change the conversation asked him about Willie. "He frowned a little," Willie had a bad time at first," he admitted, "but it was his own fault; there was so little he could do. Also he sullied a bit. I don't know if you ever noticed it, Davis, but Willie's tendency was to be a lazy fellow. I hadn't been here a month myself before I got a job, but Willie used to sprawl about, smoking, and saying it was infra dig, for him to work. Of course we weren't set up so comfortable then as we are now. We were digging in a second-floor back, and at last I had to tell Willie that I would fire him unless he paid for his own keep."

After that he got an occasional shilling by running after cats and the like, but I was against it, Davis, the glorious spirit of democracy had sprung to life in me, and I looked on Willie's hand-to-mouth way of living as little better than begging. I made him go to the newspaper offices and look over the advertisements, and after many disappointments, he at last got a place as a clerk in the Dental Emporium. He gets thirty-five bob a week, Davis, and was complimented by his master last Christmas. "It has been the making of Willie; a more sober, industrious lad you wouldn't meet anywhere. And it's English democracy that has done it, England, oh! my England!" I hastened to say that though all had turned out so well for him he could not, strictly speaking, call this land his England, but he took me up stoutly. "He told me that he now was an Englishman, for those hospitable people had allowed him to become naturalised." He had also dropped the name Hohenzollern (by letters poll), and taken that of Holly. He gave me with not unusual elation one of his business cards, with "William Holly for, the Guinea Jaw" on it. He told me that he had voted for Havelock Wilson at the last election.

It was about this time that Willie arrived from his day's work. I saw him first from the window, as he walked demurely up the two-yard garden, and I thought him the beau ideal of a brisk London clerk. He was in a silk hat, black coat, and dark grey trousers, with neat paper cuffs, and carried a little black bag. His lackadaisical manner had quite gone, and he was cheery and friendly. He received me warmly, and asked me to leave my card with him, as they made a hobby of collecting visiting cards. "They impress the neighbours," he explained, and he showed me a saucer containing already nearly twenty cards. I willingly added mine to the saucer.

While he changed his coat and cuffs he talked to me freely of his situation and work, and especially of the scampicking part of it, at which he is evidently an adept, for his hours are largely confined to it. "My chin never gets in the way," he said simply. I asked him if he was happy in the new life, and he assured me he had never been so happy. "It is so satisfying," he said, "to have at last found something that I can really do well."

He was as enthusiastic as his father about the British, and I noticed that in any reference to the Germans he always talked parenthetically. "Gott damn them!" I pointed out that they were now a very harmless people, and he replied learily, "True, Davis, true, but still Gott damn them." He and his father were on the best of terms, but, dipping wistfully to which he presently drew in, they had a few momentary tiffs, in which I noticed that they called each other Huns.

I was particularly pleased with the frankness with which Willie spoke to me of his only trouble at the office. Only one of the bad old ways sticks to him, he said; he still finds it difficult not to pick up and take away with him any little articles of value that he sees lying about the office. He does not take them consciously, but somehow they find their way into his bag.


They have been very considerate with him in the matter, and have made an arrangement that the girl "is to search his bag every evening and return anything it contains that was not there when he set off in the morning. They are seldom articles that he would have cared to take in the old days, he said—"the clock would not go into my bag"—chiefly pen-wipers, pieces of india-rubber or sealing wax, and the like. I suppose I have an instinct, Mr. Davis, he said, thoughtfully, "against arriving back absolutely empty-handed."

Before I left I got them both to sign their photographs. Yours sincerely, Wm. Holly, and "Compliments and good wishes from W. Holly, Jun., to Mr. Davis." I had told Willie to add the "Mr."

OUTWARD CARGOES, ON SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICE.

The recent conclusion of the armistice treaty was a stunning blow to the parties interested in marine transportation at home, as we reported time and again. To make matters worse, a number of importers in India, South Africa, South America, etc., have been cancelling their orders placed with Japanese exporters from fear of a sharp fall in prices of commodities. This step taken by the foreign importers has caused a remarkable decrease in outward cargoes to South America, in particular. The N.Y.K. steamers on the South American service are subsequently feeling no little difficulty in obtaining enough outward cargoes, and the freight tariff will be forced to be reduced at no distant future. The extra steamer Toyofuku Maru, which left for South America on the 2nd inst., hardly carried enough. Such being the case, the s.s. Seifuku Maru scheduled as December extra to South America has been re-arranged to work the European service.

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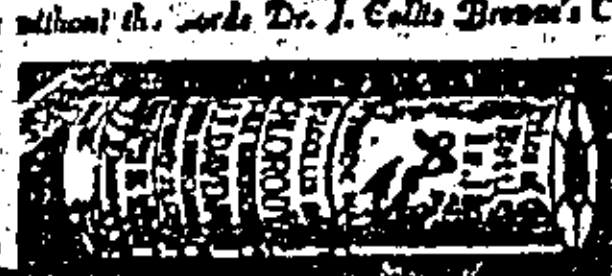
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